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The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XII. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1859. NUMBER 239.

Press & Tribune.
CHICAGO.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Canada's advices have a more peaceful look. The proposition for an European Congress, wherein all matters of difference which so lately threatened war, can be discussed and settled, has been accepted by both France and Austria, and a speedy and satisfactory solution of the war question, can, it is thought, be confidently looked for.

DR. McMULLEN'S LETTER.

We omit anything in the way of reprehension of Dr. McMullen's fling at the management of the various charitable institutions of this city, for the purpose of urging him on in the good work in which he is engaged, and for the purpose, also, of bespeaking for him the co-operation of those Protestant citizens of Chicago who bear every call of the distressed for aid. The Doctor's explanation of his design is printed in another column, and we invite for it the attention which the subject matter merits.

WISCONSIN ELECTION.

As the returns come in, the certainty that the Republicans have achieved a splendid victory, grows more and more clearly apparent. The majority for Payne, in spite of all the discouraging circumstances under which he commenced the canvass, cannot be less than 16,000 votes. Had any Republican paper in the State done its whole duty, had not matters purely personal to Sherman M. Booth occupied a prominent place in the discussions of the questions at issue, and had all other irrelevant and immaterial questions been kept out of sight, the victory would have been overwhelming. But we are content, as it is. Well done Wisconsin!

THE GROWING WHEAT CROP.

The New York *Herald* collects accounts of the growing wheat crop, from the leading papers of all the great wheat producing States, all of which affirm that the prospect for a large yield was never better. The *Herald* says that "the crop has so far advanced, and the rains throughout the country have been so abundant, that we can have little reason to fear that either a general drought or insects can henceforth destroy the present general prospect of a harvest greatly exceeding that of last year. Upon this good and glorious promise we congratulate the American people, producers and consumers, and the world at large. An abundant wheat harvest will enable our producers, especially of the great West, to clear themselves of the pressure of the financial embarrassments of the late revulsion; and to our consumers an abundance of bread is never a very distressing inconvenience."

Chicago Alton and St. Louis Railroad.

A correspondent at Bloomington charges us with doing injustice to Gov. Matteson in imputing the delay in making terms with the bondholders to a disagreement about his own claim. Our correspondent assures us that the delay was occasioned by the determination on the part of Gov. Matteson not to give up the road until the bondholders agree to pay off all its Western indebtedness; and that he has at last accepted a proposition upon this basis, his own claims to be met after those of the employees shall have been paid.

For Pike's Peak.

Fifty "Chicago boys" left our city for Pike's Peak on Wednesday evening, by the Chicago *and Island* Railroad and the Council Bluffs route.

Sixty took the same train the same evening for the same destination.

A company left Tiskilwa, in Bureau county, the day previous for the land of gold. We hope they will all be successful.

Illinois Lands.

The last of Mr. Caird's interesting series of letters on Illinois Lands will be found on the third page of this paper.

Iowa State Convention.

The Republican State Central Committee of Iowa, have called a State Convention for the nomination of candidates for State officers, at Des Moines, on the 23d of June.

Reported Arrangement with Par. agasy.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, 9th.]

A British dispatch from Montevideo to the 26th of February. The latest dates from the River La Plata hitherto received were to the 31st of January. The vessel bringing a report of the settlement of the Paraguay business, which is probable enough; but we have no details whatever as to the terms agreed upon. It seems the fact of an actual arrangement does not seem so clear. The only document on the subject is a report by Gen. Urquiza, dated at Villa Concepcion, December 27th, 1858, and giving an account of his visit to Asuncion, whither, at the last moment, he had gone, and of the results of his intervention as the neutral friend of both Lopez and the United States. But this, like so many other Spanish-American documents, though it contains words enough, is not quite so full, definite and distinct as might be desired in the information which it imparts. It appears the Urquiza reached. Asuncion on the 16th (we suppose of January, and found the Republic of Paraguay decidedly opposed to the "humiliating reparation" for which a considerable concentration of military means had been made. This unwonted and unexpected stroke appalled and almost overwhelmed with alarm with which the mind of Lopez had been filled by "sinister intimations on the part of some of your friends" as to whether the "pleasure of the United States or some other does not appear—and to impair now with that confidence in the honorable intentions of the Government of the United States which Urquiza's own interference with it as President of the Argentine Confederation had but little of its value. The clause stipulating that the United States shall enforce the neutrality laws, has been arranged, and the remaining issue is the difference between "indemnification and swordblades. Mr. Lamar has not been instructed to come home under any state of circumstances.

Q.

[Special Dispatch to the N.Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1859.

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The Western Produce Trade.—A Matter for the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.

LENA, Stephenson Co., April 1859.

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It will not be improper to call the attention of those interested to a fact that operates much against Chicago and her trade so far as this part of the country is concerned. Before the completion of the road that connects Monroe with Milwaukee, all the trade of the western part of this county and the adjoining parts of Joe Daviess and Carrol counties used to come to Warren, Nora and this place. Indeed our village, at one time, had quite a trade from near the Mississippi and from the southern part of Wisconsin adjoining this county. Since last harvest, however, large quantities of wheat have been driven past our doors from Jo. Daviess County and this neighborhood to Monroe, and has found a market in Milwaukee, whilst that from the neighborhood of the Mississippi has been sold in Savannah for the benefit of the "almighty dollar" in this trade, without doubt, legitimately belongs to Chicago; but while wheat can reach lake Michigan from Monroe at ten cents per bushel, it will go there in preference to paying 14@15c per bushel from this and other places. I have no hesitation in saying that one-half of the wheat from the section before mentioned has been driven from Chicago by a high railroad tariff. Another thing to be considered is, that people who sell grain at Monroe or Savannah will buy more or less goods there, and country merchants who generally buy more or less grain, hides, butter, &c., will buy goods where they sell their produce. Thus I have no doubt much trade is thrown into the hands of Milwaukee and St. Louis jobbers that by right belongs to Chicago.

S.

The Magdalene Asylum.—Letter from Dr. McMullen.

EDITORS PRESS AND TRIBUNE:—

I noticed in your number of Thursday last, a communication regarding the Magdalen Asylum, now in operation, and whose permanence we are desirous to secure. The substance of the correspondent's remarks is reasonable, and I hope to offer a satisfactory explanation. His allusions to the former administration of our property and the title on which it is held, I must consider as founded on a want of correct information and being impertinent to the present case, pass them over. That silence which I formerly used in reference to the attacks of the enemy, has given occasion to many to misconstrue my motives, and to suppose that I was afraid to meet the issue. Now, by our Saviour, a constant circulation of air is kept up in the apartments by withdrawing, at or near the floor, all the impure and colder air, and supplying its place by fresh air moderately heated. Is there any such change of air in rooms heated by theirs? We say again that it is impossible to ventilate effectually a room heated by steam, unless the draft in the floor is produced by a separate fire or by introducing steam pipes therein, all of which increases the expense. We produce the same thing by our fire, and without any waste of heat.

At the close of their communication your correspondents ask, "Is it not true that it (using Lester & Co.'s furnaces at the High Schools), has failed to give perfect satisfaction, and that it has been proposed to take them out and put steam in their places." Neither the former nor the latter part of this statement is true. Not only has it never been proposed to take out the furnace and replace it by steam, but it has performed all it was expected to do to the full and entire satisfaction of all concerned, for the truth of which statement we refer to Wm. H. Wells, Supt. Public Schools, James Ward, Chairman of the Building Committee of the Board of Education, and to C. N. Dupee, Principal of the High School. Messrs. Crane & Bro. state with truth that we are entire strangers to them, and in their in all probability are "hostile" to us. But with our furnace, we shall be glad to receive a visit from them (or any one else who feels an interest in the matter), when we will be pleased to explain to them the construction and merits of our furnace.

As to the communication of Messrs. Jewett & Butler, we did not mean to impute any blame to them, as regards the setting of their furnace, but stated that it was an important part of the undertaking has received exclusive all doubts regarding its success. The only question is, why should it not be established at once? Why should the citizens in general make not some but an adequate provision for this most important work, and postpone to the public a great and lasting benefit?

J. McMULLEN, D. D.

April 5, 1859. St and 53 Lasalle street.

THE JUDICIAL ELECTION—Official.

Counties	JUDGE. Rep.	JUDGE. Dem.	CLERK. Rep.	CLERK. Dem.
Hartford	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
New Haven	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750
Orleans	1,749	1,749	1,749	1,749
Middlesex	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
New London	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
Fairfield	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750
Litchfield	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750
Total	11,699	11,699	11,699	11,699
Total vote	27,420		23,720	

The returns from all the towns but Salem and Ladyard, which last year gave 54 Democratic majority, elect Gov. Buckingham by 2,008 maj.

[NOTE.—The vote of each party will be consistently reduced by the subtraction of the vote of the 54 majority.]

VOTE FOR CONGRESS.

First District—(complete)—Loomis elected by 65 maj. Loomis, 9,665; Hyde, 9,600; Clark, 209.

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Third District—Two towns wanting—nearly balanced. Burnham, 7,994; Hyde, 6,502; Burnham ahead, 1,492.

Fourth District.—Canaan to hear from—will give Bishop 50. Ferry, 9,977; Bishop, 9,474. Mr. Ferry's majority as between 450 and 500.

—The Hartford District was saved by the voters of German birth in New Britain, who voted for Mr. Loomis simply because the Republican party are in favor of free allotments of the public lands to actual settlers, while they voted the Democratic State and Legislative tickets. Thus, Pratt had 74 majority in New Britain, while Loomis had 2 majority. ☞ That vote may determine the organization of the next House.

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Times.]

WASHINGTON, April 6.

The sensation paragraphs sent from this city about the new Central American policy are all nonsense. No notice has been given to the Diplomatic Corps, as stated in a dispatch; but even Juarez has been informally notified of dispatches which have been forwarded to Gen. Lamar, instructing him to demand satisfaction of Nicaragua, should the reports relative to the seizure of the Transit Company's steamers prove to be correct. He is also instructed to demand the ratification or rejection of the Cass-Yrisarri treaty without further delay. This is the whole of the new policy.

The Administration has positive knowledge of the fact that the Ousely Treaty has been ratified. Lord Napier has received information of the fact, and a copy of the treaty is here, as before telegraphed to you. General Jerez has it. The Ousely alteration from this treaty, as published in the *Times*, is in the twenty-fifth article, in which it is agreed that the consent of Nicaragua shall be asked for the landing of troops by England, unless the emergency be too sudden to permit it. Our Government refuses to ask consent under any circumstances. Such is the difference between the treaties, and such the issue with our Government. The clause stipulating that the United States shall enforce the neutrality laws, has been arranged, and the remaining issue is the difference between "indemnification and swordblades. Mr. Lamar has not been instructed to come home under any state of circumstances.

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S.

Brass Foundries.

HAMILTON, FULLER & CO.,
BRASS FOUNDERS AND BRASS FINISHERS,
Manufactory 110 and 112 Franklin-st.
SALES ROOM, 109 LAKE STREET.
Manufacturers and Dealers in all Kinds of Brass, Copper, and Sheet Iron Work for Steamboats and other Purposes. Sole Agents for the Sale of the Genuine and other Patent Steam Whistles, Pressure Boilers, and all kinds of Steamboat Furnishing Goods. Orders promptly attended to.
Cook and Parlor Stoves.
ap 12-dly

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

SOLD BY
FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF,
111 Lake street, Chicago.
ap 7-dly

TO BUILDERS, OWNERS AND ROOFERS.

CONDUCTED ROOFING, if executed in durable, in large or small quantities, is cheaper than any other roofing. Orders promptly executed by
A. EDWARDS, Agent.

Railroads.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON, & CHICAGO RAIL ROAD.
CHANGE OF TIME—IMPORTANT NOTICE.
TWO EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY FOR ST. LOUIS.
On and after Sunday, April 3d, a train will leave the corner of Canal and Van Buren streets as follows:
8:00 am Express Mail, (Sundays excepted), arrive at St. Louis 6:00 pm.
5:00 pm Night Express, arrive at St. Louis 7:00 am.
TRAINS ARRIVE FROM ST. LOUIS.
Night Express ..... 8:00 am
Express Mail ..... 5:00 pm
JOLIET ACCOMMODATION.
Leave Joliet ..... 6:30 am
Arrive at Chicago ..... 8:30 am
Leave Chicago ..... 5:00 pm
Arrive at Joliet ..... 7:00 pm
ap6-c0d-1y A. H. MOORE, Gen'l Sup't.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

On and after April 4, 1859, two Through Passenger Trains will leave the Central Depot, foot of South Water street, daily, as follows:
8:00 am Daily Express (Sundays excepted), arriving at Mendota 11:30 am; Galesburg 4:05 pm; Burlington 6:30 pm; Quincy 8:00 pm.
5:00 pm Night Express (Sundays excepted) arrive at Mendota 8:00 pm; Galesburg 2:30 am; Burlington 6:00 am; Quincy 8:00 am.
Mendota Accommodation—arriving at Mendota at 10:15 pm.
Trains leave Eastward as follows:
Mail Express ..... 8:30 am and 5:30 pm
Quincy ..... 8:30 am and 5:30 pm
Galesburg ..... 8:30 am and 5:30 pm
Burlington ..... 10:30 am and 10:45 pm
Express Mail ..... 5:30 pm and 5:30 am
Mendota Accommodation ..... 5:30 pm and 5:15 am
Mendota Passenger Arrives ..... 10:00 am
IMPORTANT LOCAL CONNECTIONS.
At Mendota with Illinois Central Railroad north for Dixon, Forest Precinct, Galena and Dunleith; and south for La Salle, Peoria, Pekin, Pekin, Pekin, Pekin, Pekin, Pekin, Mt. Louis, Cairo, etc.
At Galesburg cross connections are made by two daily trains with Burlington and Missouri River Railroad for Ottumwa, Fairfield, Oskaloosa, Eddyville, Des Moines, Fort Dodge, Council Bluffs, Sioux City, and all points of Kansas and Nebraska. Also, with Daily Packet for Montrose; thence by rail to Keokuk.
At Burlington with Mississippi and Missouri by daily packet with Hannibal, and thence with Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad for Atchison, Leavenworth, Weston, and all points of Kansas, Nebraska, Platte Purchase, Clay County, Platte City, Dallas on the Missouri River from St. Joseph to Omaha, and to the Gold Fields.
At Quincy with daily packets for Keokuk.
Tickets may be had at 75 Lake street, at the Madison Central Railroad office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, and at the Depot, foot of South Water street.
For freight apply to D. HAMMOND, General Sup't.
SAMUEL POWELL, General Ticket Agent. ap6

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAY.

Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago:
8:00 am—Detroit Accommodation, (Sundays excepted) arrive at Detroit 6:00 pm.
7:00 am—Mail Express, (Sundays excepted) arrive at Indianapolis 6:00 pm; Cincinnati at 7:00 pm.
9:00 am—Lightning Express, (Sundays excepted) arrive at Detroit 6:00 pm; Toronto 6:00 am; Niagara Falls 2:00 pm; Albany 4:00 am; New York 8:00 pm; Boston 10:0 am.
2:00 pm—Night Express—Sundays excepted.
5:30 pm—New York and Boston Express—Sundays excepted.—Arrive at Detroit 7:30 am, Suspension Bridge or Buffalo 6:00 am, Rochester 9:00 am, Albany 6:00 am, New York 10:00 am, Boston 8:00 am.
8:00 am—Cincinnati Express—Sundays excepted.—Arrive at Cincinnati at 7:00 am, Louisville at 6:30 pm.
Only one train on Sunday at 9:00 am. The 9:00 am and 5:30 pm trains connect at Suspension Bridge with Great Western Railway for Buffalo and all points East; at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railway for all points East and West; at Detroit, Chatham and all points in Canada West, Northern Vermont, Rutland and Burlington Railroad.
Baggage checked through.
Through Tickets for sale at all principal Railroad offices in the West, and at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, opposite the Tremont House, Chicago, and at the depot, foot of Lake street.
J. F. RICE, Superintendent.
H. J. STALLING, Gen. Pass. Agent M. C. R. R. ap4

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The Capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the Country.
THREE THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS
BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA:
Connecting Direct in the Union Depot at Pittsburgh with the Express Trains of Western Railroads for Cincinnati, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of passengers unsurpassed by any other Railroad Route.
Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia without change of Cars or Locomotive.
Sleeping Cars are attached to each Train, Westward, from Chicago and Pittsburgh, and Eastward from Philadelphia; Mail and Fast Line Sleeping Cars run through between Pittsburgh and New York, and Mail and Fast Line Sleeping Cars between Pittsburgh and Baltimore, without change.
Through Tickets for sale at all the principal Railroad offices in the West, and at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, opposite the Tremont House, Chicago, and at the depot, foot of Lake street.
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CHICAGO TO PIKE'S PEAK.

PACIFIC RAILROAD,
OF MISSOURI,
THROUGH ROUTE
VIA ST. LOUIS.

Four Trains leave Chicago daily via St. Louis, Alton and Chicago, and Illinois Central Railroads making direct connection at St. Louis with the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, for Jefferson City with daily line of packets for Kansas City, Lexington, and points on the Missouri River. Also, with daily line of coaches of the road, with the great overland mail stages for Santa Fe and Cal. Connecting also with daily line of stages for all points in the interior of Missouri and South Western Iowa.

Through Tickets

By this route, saving TWO DOLLARS, can be had at the offices of the above railroads in Chicago, and at the all principal ticket offices in the North West.
T. K. WALLACE, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
T. McKISSOCK, Superintendent.

Important to Emigrants to the Gold Regions.

The Leavenworth and Pike's Peak Express, Passenger and Freight Company, composed of the well known firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell, with a paid up capital of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, has established a line for the conveyance of passengers, express goods and freight to the mines, via the Central, Fort Riley and Smoky Hill Routes.
The company have the contract for carrying the mails, and the government of Kansas has established a Territorial Road by this route the above company are establishing camping grounds every twenty-five miles along the route, the whole with ample accommodations for passengers and relays of horses. The route is up the valley of the Kansas river, and is well suited to within three hundred miles of the mines.
An assortment of goods has been laid by the towns between Fort Riley and Leavenworth for complete repairs of the road-waggons.
The advantages of this route over all others are evident, and it is now hundred and fifty miles shorter than any other, being nearly on a direct line West from Leavenworth to the mouth of Cherry Creek.
The establishment of the above mail by the Postmaster General over the express company, is a sure guarantee of the superiority of this route.
For full particulars for freight or passage, by this line, inquire of C. W. HATT,
Agent Pacific Railroad.
Office St Dearborn street.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Spring Rates—Through Freight Line.

From date and until further notice, Freight will be carried at the line as below:

From Chicago to	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	Special Rates.
Boston, all rail	$1.65	$1.50	$1.30	.90	$1.10	$1.00	$1.00
" via water from Phil.	1.30	1.20	1.00	.70	.90	.80	.80
New York, "	1.30	1.20	1.00	.70	.90	.80	.80
Philadelphia, "	1.30	1.20	1.00	.70	.90	.80	.80
Baltimore, "	1.30	1.20	1.00	.70	.90	.80	.80
Cincinnati, "	1.30	1.20	1.00	.70	.90	.80	.80
Columbus, "	1.30	1.20	1.00	.70	.90	.80	.80
Dayton, "	1.30	1.20	1.00	.70	.90	.80	.80
Zanesville, "	1.30	1.20	1.00	.70	.90	.80	.80
Pittsburgh, "	1.30	1.20	1.00	.70	.90	.80	.80

Bulk Meat to Pittsburgh, 8c.; Grain and Highwines to Cover and Canal Depot, 30 Clinton street.
Through Bills of Lading can be had at Freight Office, corner of Van Buren, and Canal streets.
For Freight or Passage apply at Freight Office, corner of Van Buren and Canal streets.
JOHN W. BROOKS, Agent, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.
JOHN B. DANFORTH, Superintendent, Pittsburgh.
H. BISSELL, Gen'l Freight Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.
CLARKE & SHERMAN, Agents, Chicago.
Chicago, March 4, 1859. mh5-dly

Connecticut Election!

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 6, 1859.

The vote for Governor is very nearly complete. Our corrected returns are as follows:

Counties	Buckingham.	Pratt.
Hartford	7,000	7,000
New Haven	7,749	7,749
Orleans	7,749	7,749
Middlesex	3,000	3,000
New London	4,700	4,700
Fairfield	4,750	4,750
Litchfield	4,750	4,750
Total	37,699	37,699
Total vote	37,420	35,720

The returns from all the towns but Salem and Ladyard, which last year gave 54 Democratic majority, elect Gov. Buckingham by 2,008 maj.

[NOTE.—The vote of each party will be consistently reduced by the subtraction of the vote of the 54 majority.]

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Third District—Two towns wanting—nearly balanced. Burnham, 7,994; Hyde, 6,502; Burnham ahead, 1,492.

Fourth District.—Canaan to hear from—will give Bishop 50. Ferry, 9,977; Bishop, 9,474. Mr. Ferry's majority as between 450 and 500.

—The Hartford District was saved by the voters of German birth in New Britain, who voted for Mr. Loomis simply because the Republican party are in favor of free allotments of the public lands to actual settlers, while they voted the Democratic State and Legislative tickets. Thus, Pratt had 74 majority in New Britain, while Loomis had 2 majority. ☞ That vote may determine the organization of the next House.

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Times.]

WASHINGTON, April 6.

The sensation paragraphs sent from this city about the new Central American policy are all nonsense. No notice has been given to the Diplomatic Corps, as stated in a dispatch; but even Juarez has been informally notified of dispatches which have been forwarded to Gen. Lamar, instructing him to demand satisfaction of Nicaragua, should the reports relative to the seizure of the Transit Company's steamers prove to be correct. He is also instructed to demand the ratification or rejection of the Cass-Yrisarri treaty without further delay. This is the whole of the new policy.

The Administration has positive knowledge of the fact that the Ousely Treaty has been ratified. Lord Napier has received information of the fact, and a copy of the treaty is here, as before telegraphed to you. General Jerez has it. The Ousely alteration from this treaty, as published in the *Times*, is in the twenty-fifth article, in which it is agreed that the consent of Nicaragua shall be asked for the landing of troops by England, unless the emergency be too sudden to permit it. Our Government refuses to ask consent under any circumstances. Such is the difference between the treaties, and such the issue with our Government. The clause stipulating that the United States shall enforce the neutrality laws, has been arranged, and the remaining issue is the difference between "indemnification and swordblades. Mr. Lamar has not been instructed to come home under any state of circumstances.

Q.

[Special Dispatch to the N.Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1859.

The principal difficulty in concluding the transfer of *Fire Dishes* has been the fear of the President that Congress might order an investigation which would show that he had pledged certain patronage as a consideration. A new Democratic paper is contemplated for a keen opposition.

Mr. Bright has announced his purpose of removing against the Administration for the removal of his brother from the Special Agency in the Post Office Department. As Mr. Buchanan dreads his hostility in the Senate, he will probably order a restoration. Mr. Holt has been visited with a storm of Democratic indignation for displacing seventeen agents, whose only presence of duty was political. He has resisted so far, but has to encounter the President's weakness in yielding to outside clamor.

The worst pressure on the Post Office will be felt on the first of July, when the audited accounts of the last quarter are payable; but if the spirit exhibited so far be continued, no serious difficulty is apprehended.

The Administration is now circulating the impression that Mr. Manning, the British Consul in Nicaragua, has manipulated Sir Gore Ouseley into an abandonment of the policy agreed upon here, and yet the President insists at the same time that the complicated affair is to be adjusted on the basis of the interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. The inconsistency is not explained.

The Consul at San Juan writes distinctly that the seizure of the American steamers was occasioned by panic, and not by design, which was proved by their prompt restoration. Hence, the bellicose dispatches to Gen. Lamar are harmless, and mostly intended for Congress next winter, as an improbable contingency is contemplated, which the investigation must dispute.

The Western Produce Trade.—A Matter for the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.

LENA, Stephenson Co., April 1859.

BUSINESS MEN AND EDITORS OF THE CHICAGO PRESS AND TRIBUNE:

It will not be improper to call the attention of those interested to a fact that operates much against Chicago and her trade so far as this part of the country is concerned. Before the completion of the road that connects Monroe with Milwaukee, all the trade of the western part of this county and the adjoining parts of Joe Daviess and Carrol counties used to come to Warren, Nora and this place. Indeed our village, at one time, had quite a trade from near the Mississippi and from the southern part of Wisconsin adjoining this county. Since last harvest, however, large quantities of wheat have been driven past our doors from Jo. Daviess County and this neighborhood to Monroe, and has found a market in Milwaukee, whilst that from the neighborhood of the Mississippi has been sold in Savannah for the benefit of the "almighty dollar" in this trade, without doubt, legitimately belongs to Chicago; but while wheat can reach lake Michigan from Monroe at ten cents per bushel, it will go there in preference to paying 14@15c per bushel from this and other places. I have no hesitation in saying that one-half of the wheat from the section before mentioned has been driven from Chicago by a high railroad tariff. Another thing to be considered is, that people who sell grain at Monroe or Savannah will buy more or less goods there, and country merchants who generally buy more or less grain, hides, butter, &c., will buy goods where they sell their produce. Thus I have no doubt much trade is thrown into the hands of Milwaukee and St. Louis jobbers that by right belongs to Chicago.

S.

The Magdalene Asylum.—Letter from Dr. McMullen.

EDITORS PRESS AND TRIBUNE:—

I noticed in your number of Thursday last, a communication regarding the Magdalen Asylum, now in operation, and whose permanence we are desirous to secure. The substance of the correspondent's remarks is reasonable, and I hope to offer a satisfactory explanation. His allusions to the former administration of our property and the title on which it is held, I must consider as founded on a want of correct information and being impertinent to the present case, pass them over. That silence which I formerly used in reference to the attacks of the enemy, has given occasion to many to misconstrue my motives, and to suppose that I was afraid to meet the issue. Now, by our Saviour, a constant circulation of air is kept up in the apartments by withdrawing, at or near the floor, all the impure and colder air, and supplying its place by fresh air moderately heated. Is there any such change of air in rooms heated by theirs? We say again that it is impossible to ventilate effectually a room heated by steam, unless the draft in the floor is produced by a separate fire or by introducing steam pipes therein, all of which increases the expense. We produce the same thing by our fire, and without any waste of heat.

At the close of their communication your correspondents ask, "Is it not true that it (using Lester & Co.'s furnaces at the High Schools), has failed to give perfect satisfaction, and that it has been proposed to take them out and put steam in their places." Neither the former nor the latter part of this statement is true. Not only has it never been proposed to take out the furnace and replace it by steam, but it has performed all it was expected to do to the full and entire satisfaction of all concerned, for the truth of which statement we refer to Wm. H. Wells, Supt. Public Schools, James Ward, Chairman of the Building Committee of the Board of Education, and to C. N. Dupee, Principal of the High School. Messrs. Crane & Bro. state with truth that we are entire strangers to them, and in their in all probability are "hostile" to us. But with our furnace, we shall be glad to receive a visit from them (or any one else who feels an interest in the matter), when we will be pleased to explain to them the construction and merits of our furnace.

As to the communication of Messrs. Jewett & Butler, we did not mean to impute any blame to them, as regards the setting of their furnace, but stated that it was an important part of the undertaking has received exclusive all doubts regarding its success. The only question is, why should it not be established at once? Why should the citizens in general make not some but an adequate provision for this most important work, and postpone to the public a great and lasting benefit?

J. McMULLEN, D. D.

April 5, 1859. St and 53 Lasalle street.

THE JUDICIAL ELECTION—Official.

Counties	JUDGE. Rep.	JUDGE. Dem.	CLERK. Rep.	CLERK. Dem.
Hartford	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
New Haven	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750
Orleans	1,749	1,749	1,749	1,749
Middlesex	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
New London	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
Fairfield	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750
Litchfield	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750
Total	11,699	11,699	11,699	11,699
Total vote	27,420		23,720	

The returns from all the towns but Salem and Ladyard, which last year gave 54 Democratic majority, elect Gov. Buckingham by 2,008 maj.

[NOTE.—The vote of each party will be consistently reduced by the subtraction of the vote of the 54 majority.]

VOTE FOR CONGRESS.

First District—(complete)—Loomis elected by 65 maj. Loomis, 9,665; Hyde, 9,600; Clark, 209.

Second District—(complete)—Woodruff elected by 330 maj. Woodru

Press & Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1859.

A CHECK OF WAR.

Western readers who have little direct concern in the contest between the rival commercial interests which have been struggling for supremacy in Central America, have not paid much attention to the news from that quarter. They have passed over, with nothing more than a single glance, whatever the public journals have contained in reference to commercial, corporate or diplomatic jarrings in that country, content with the general idea that all the steamships and other companies have only private gain in view, and that the diplomatic efforts for which they have created a necessity, were nothing but commercial cheating on a national scale. But affairs at last have become so bellicose in that quarter, that a plain statement of the nature, cause and extent of the difficulty, through which war with Nicaragua is threatened, will not be amiss.

A few years ago, Nicaragua granted to the American Transit Company certain rights and franchises, in return for which that Company undertook to establish a line of communication across the Continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, by way of the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua. The line was opened, and has, at all times, when the peace of the country was not interrupted, been kept open for the commerce of the world. It is believed that the Company has discharged its obligations to the government by which their labors were sanctioned, and that they are still entitled to exercise all the powers and enjoy all the immunities conferred upon them. But during the excitement growing out of the invasion of Walker and his gang, the reputation of the American Company suffered by reason of a supposed connection with that robber and his crew. While it was at the lowest, Monsieur Belly, a French adventurer, appeared in Nicaragua, and by skilful manipulations, won over Martinez, the President, to his views. Between the two, influence enough was brought to bear upon the Legislature to induce that body to transfer to Belly the rights and privileges previously accorded to citizens of the United States, though the contract with the Transit Company was not formally assailed. Mons. Belly departed for France, with his papers in his pocket; and a few days since, we chronicled his return, at the head of an expedition, prepared to commence the labor which he had engaged to perform. Also, that time, a sloop-of-war, bearing the United States flag, appeared off the coast and the frightened officials, mistaking her for a filibustering craft, made haste to seize the steamers belonging to the Company, to prevent their co-operation with the men whom it was supposed the sloop-of-war would land. The vessels were given up, when the error was discovered; but no step toward the restoration of the rights of which the Company are deprived, has been taken. Despatches setting forth these facts, were sent to Washington, and Mr. Buchanan having no scheme on hand for the extension of Slavery, set himself to work to secure for our citizens the protection which they have heretofore solicited in vain. A bearer of despatches was sent off to Mr. Lamar, the American representative, who is instructed to demand indemnity for the outrages that have been committed and guarantys against their repetition. The Gulf Squadron has had orders to assemble as soon as possible at *San Juan del Norte*, on the Atlantic coast, and all the vessels of war in the Atlantic are commanded to gather at *San Juan del Sud*, on the Pacific. Unless the demands of our government are complied with, the towns within range of the guns of the two fleets will be sifted and held until apology is offered and restoration made. The representatives of the foreign powers, at Washington, have been, it is stated, warned of the President's intention if Nicaragua shall refuse to yield.

Thus the case stands as it is presented to the American people in the President's organ. We do not know how much of the statement put forth in the Washington *Star*, from which we condense the above, will bear scrutiny with a view to ascertain the truth. Doubtless that relation is made which is best calculated to justify the President's action. The story is *ex-parte*, we may believe, knowing the source whence it comes. But knowing no other, we must accept it until its refutation comes. In the meantime, let us be thankful, if, under this meal, there be no scheme of the Slavery Propaganda concealed, and if the threat of war for the defence of the rights of American citizens, be not a threat of an outrage upon the rights of man!

JENKINS AND THE SICKLES TRIAL.

The man whom Sickles has retained to report his trial for the Associated Press does not half do his business. He should be discharged and hired over again at an increase of salary. He says that Mr. Sickles sits in the "barbarous looking arrangement to which he is consigned by the usage of *this Court*." The barbarous looking arrangement is the prisoner's box, vulgarly known as the "dock." Poor fellah! Why does the reporter mince matters in alluding to this uncivilized and scandalous conduct of the Court? Why does he not call the Judge by his right name—a hoss-boon Hottentot? He proceeds to say that though Mr. Sickles sits through the day apparently calm and unmoved, yet when he gets back to his apartment in the prison "he shows signs of exhaustion!" Now, by Jove, this is carrying the thing too far. It is all along of that vulgar box. Let "this Court" be discharged!

Jenkins (the name of the reporter) then tells us that when Mr. Sickles is alone he is said to be "a prey to *nervous* refractions." Well, where are the police? Have 'em arrested! Not," continues Jenkins, "that he regrets the act for which he is now on trial; "no compunctious thoughts like that vish his mind"; but when he thinks upon his blighted home, and the ruin that has been wrought "by the villainy of a false friend, his habitual "self possession gives way and nature asserts "her supremacy." Jenkins evidently thinks with Sqweers that "Nature is a rum un."

Really, Bonner must look to his laurels. If Jenkins remains as Washington reporter for the Associated Press, what will become of the *Ledger*—the New York *Ledger* for next week?

DRAWING IT MILD.

It is well known that Mr. Greeley of the New York *Tribune* and Senator Douglas were advertised to address the people of Connecticut during the week preceding the election in that State—Mr. Greeley on the side of Freedom, Senator Douglas on that of Slavery. The Democratic journals allege that sickness in his family prevented the latter from filling his appointments. He wrote a Popular Sovereignty letter, however, claiming the anticipated pro-slavery victory as a triumph for his "great principle." The letter seems to have gone hardly with the editor of the *Tribune*—or with the writer of the following paragraph in that paper of the 6th inst.:

"Just consider the facts: Senator Douglas has recently passed through a most embittered struggle for the support of what he con. siders Popular Sovereignty. In that contest he met no more determined antagonists than Secretary Toucey, the head of the Navy Department of Connecticut, Mr. William B. Bisbee and Samuel Arnold, its Representatives in Congress. The Lecompton Fraud had no more unscrupulous or unblushing supporters than these. Mr. Douglas had no more unrelenting enemies through all his hot struggle for Popular Sovereignty." Yet he now gives the weight of his name to defeat those who fought his battle by his side and re-elect those who fought it against him, and who have given no sign of repentance. *This is a mistake as well as a fault*, and we think Mr. Douglas will live to perceive it not to be either.

This, we submit, is drawing it very mild indeed. The position are put strongly; indeed irresistibly. The conclusion asserts barely more than that the letter was in bad taste "it was a mistake as well as a fault." If Douglas had snuffed the Stars in behalf of Arnold, Bishop & Co. the act would doubtless have been characterized by the *Tribune* as very sagacious.

Gen. Rufus King, editor of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, has been appointed Superintendent of the Milwaukee Public Schools.

CUBA AND THE FLORIDA CANAL.

We find in the *National Intelligencer* a communication from a gentleman of Mississippi, suggesting what seems to us an easy solution of the Cuba question. It being constantly asserted that Cuba is the "*Key of the Gulf of Mexico*," and that it is necessary to have it in order to insure a ready and safe passage for our commerce, the Mississippi gentleman seems to have looked about to see whether some other door cannot be opened, of which we have already the key in our own pocket. And sure enough he finds just what he wants in the proposed ship canal across the peninsula of Florida.

This canal once made, and our commerce need fear nothing from Cuba, besides having all the advantage of a *shorter* passage through a much easier and less dangerous navigation. This canal has long been advocated on the latter grounds alone—and if we now add the consideration of military and naval advantages, to secure which it is said we must have Cuba at any price, it makes a strong case of preference over the proposed purchase or seizure of that gem of a key, and all other little keys, making indeed, a big bunch, lying near the door of the Gulf.

We beg Mr. Buchanan to look at the economy of the thing—if, indeed, the homely virtue of that name has any charms for him. He proposes to spend thirty millions just to open negotiations for Cuba. Let us spend ten millions to open the canal and the whole thing will be better done, besides securing many collateral advantages not contemplated, and avoiding many dangers and troubles necessarily involved in Mr. B.'s very bungling project.

And when our Southern friends, who so often complain of our efforts to get the General Government to improve our Rivers and Harbors, come forward in Congress with a proposition to carry this great improvement in the South, we think they will find northern votes ready to support them; that Illinois and Michigan and Wisconsin will forget the Southern opposition to the improvement of the St. Clair Flats, and seeing the national character of the Florida Canal, will support it heart and hand.

If we had Cuba to-day, it would be of no use to us in any military sense, as against the great naval powers England and France, without an immense outlay beyond what our people would ever sanction. Cuba is the key of the gulf, not because the guns of her fortresses can command directly the channels communicating with it—but because the harbor of Havana, when properly fortified, can shelter a fleet which can lie in safety, and watch, like a spider in his web, for its prey. So that to carry out the 'key' idea, we must have at Havana a fortress equal to Cherbourg or Cronstadt, and then a fleet which can come out, on occasion, to meet its great adversaries in open water. And these things we cannot have without an expenditure of as many millions as it will cost to buy our elephant to begin with.

In short, our people ought to see, that all this talk about the necessity of Cuba as the key of the Gulf is sham, and cannot be carried out without a complete change in our policy, and an adoption of the systems of the great military monarchies of Europe, for which we fancy they are hardly yet prepared.

Morrissey and Heenan Have a Set To.

Heenan who pummelled, and Morrissey who was pummelled, according to the rules of the P. R., have become reconciled so far as to appear at Hayne's Theatre, in a Sparring Exhibition the other night. The crowd was tremendous.

After half a dozen pugilists had gone through the motions, and dodged, struck out, hit, and didn't hit, hammered and pummelled and fenced and parried to the full satisfaction of the highly intelligent and appreciative audience, Mr. Otigon announced amid tremendous cheering, to the patrons of high art, says the N. Y. *Tribune*, that Mr. Morrissey and Mr. Heenan would have a set-to. These gentlemen appeared and saluted upon each other with pretentious sweetness. They shook hands and commenced to play fight. Feints were frequent, but without any fainting on either side. Heenan having knocked Morrissey back several feet, and he, in his turn, having hit Heenan on the forehead, the warmth ceased for the moment. On the second round, both struck pretty actively, and stopped. On the third, Heenan struck some powerful blows which Morrissey did not return. At the close of the fourth, Heenan put in a blow which knocked Morrissey down, but as quick as lightning he lifted him up, and the sympathizer's with the widow of the late Ross Harrington cheered lustily. On the fifth, Morrissey was more cautious, but he succeeded in hitting a big blow, which Heenan returned with the assurance of his most distinguished consideration. On the sixth, seventh and eight, there were well meant and well parried blows, with the greatest skill manifested on the side of Heenan. They retired with that same ominous smile, and the loud plaudits of the assemblage."

The County of Ford.

PROSPECT CITY, April 7, 1859.

EDITOR PRESS AND TRIBUNE:

Ford County is voted off by not less than 1200 majority. So says the County Clerk of Vermillion County. M.

High Authority Appealed To.

In his charge to the jury, in Stephens' case, Judge Bosworth said: "The law of the case is *plainly* for saying, 'all that a man hath will he give for his life.'" A writer in the Rochester *Union*, commenting upon this statement, says:

"Holy writ informs that 'Satin answered the Lord and said, skin for skin—yea, all that a man hath will he give for his life.'—Job ii. 4.

This doctrine of the Judge may lead to several serious questions. May not an amendment to the constitution be necessary to give to Satan, in the city of New York, *higher judicial authority* than the Court of Appeals?"

Official Vote of St. Louis.

The following is the official returns of the election for Mayor, in St. Louis on Monday last:

Polby, (Republican)	8,981
Fry, (Democratic)	8,427
Wyman, (American)	4,022

The Germans and Republicanism.

(From the St. Louis Democrat, 7th.)

Whilst we have no disposition to classify citizens by any term of distinction that would imply separation, we may yet be permitted to use a phraseology that will set forth our meaning in commenting upon a large part of our population who took as especially active interest in the late canvass. Wherever the contest has come up between freedom and slavery, between honesty and corruption, between principal and plunder, the citizens of German nativity have never failed in exercising their suffrage to give solid expression to a sentiment unequivocally approving the former. Themselves pioneers of free labor in fields and forests of the West, they would be false to every association of domestic life, did they withhold their hand from the progression that is securing the heart of this vast continent to the inheritance of freemen. Constitutionally inclined to an exactness of reading and fulfillment that ensures integrity to their private business, they cannot tolerate any departure from the straightest course in public matters. Need we add further, as a further compliment to national traits, that have shown forth so largely among German citizens have planted themselves in this country, that in the struggle which has just ended in the overthrow of the most corrupt party of former politicians that ever victimized any community, they have been found *en masse* on the right side. It is with pride that we say that no foreign element seems to have had influence to lead them astray. They have unitedly, boldly, honestly, cast their votes to sustain the cause of good government in our city.

Annexation of Canada.

(From the N. Y. Times, 7th.

Mr. Lamont, the new Senator from the Niagara District, to-day introduced the following preambles and resolutions in the New York Legislature;

"Whereas, The Continental Congress, by their "Address of the Inhabitants of the Province of Quebec," adopted by the Congress at Philadelphia, July 1, 1774, in the 3d year of American Independence, declared as follows, to wit:

"Art. IX. Canada acceding to this Confederation, and joining in measures with the other United Colonies, will be intitled to all the advantages of this Union;" therefore

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of New York hereby declares, as expressed in the article aforesaid, that the Province of Canada, by joining with the United States, with the consent of the people of those Provinces, is the object of the policy of the United States to promote.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

In presenting these resolutions, Mr. Lamont remarked that the duty of State seemed to be taking a lurch southward of late, and this proposition was only intended as an offset to be thrown to the North, just to keep her steady.

A New Sleep Disease.

A new disease has made its appearance since the introduction of hoops. It exhibits itself in cold weather, and then is only discoverable in places where the buildings are warmed with furnaces. Two ladies were sitting over a register, one on the other day, talking and laughing, when one endeavoring to sit was suddenly attacked and completely fixed in her position. Her companion was only latterly relieved as an article known to the North, just to keep her steady.

Wisconsin Circuit Judges.

David Noggle is no doubt elected Judge in the South-East District, over Every, by a very large majority. Harlow Orton, in the Dane County Circuit, had no opposition, and is chosen of course. As between Taylor and Stanchfield, in Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, &c., district, and Dean and Mann, in Jarvisbee's District, we have not returns enough to know the result. Taylor is probably elected.—*Milwaukee Free Democrat*, 7th.

THE OBERLIN RESCUE CASE.

Trial of the Rescuers in the U. S. District Court.

The trial of the rescuers of the negro "John" who was seized "on claims" by one Anderson Jennings at Oberlin, Ohio, in September last, and forcibly released by certain citizens of Oberlin and Wellington, was commenced in the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, at Cleveland on Tuesday last. The first witness examined was John G. Bacon, of Mason County, Kentucky. Mr. Bacon seems to be a free and easy man with a keen relish for his joke. His examination was brief and racy. He testified that John had been his slave from 1847 to 1856, but added that he did not know who owned him now." He had no intention of pursuing John, but he gave Jennings a power of attorney to capture him. He (Bacon) was not at home when John ran away. He had left John at home in charge of an Irishman named Peter —also left Peter in charge of John. [Laughter.] Did not now own any slave—except John. [Renewed laughter.] Jennings was to have one-half of the proceeds of John if he brought him back.

The next witness was Jennings himself. He is described as the type of the professional nigger-catcher—heavy and muscular, with a big neck, a villainous low forehead, and a pair of lungs adapted for terrifying niggers and general plantation roaring. Jennings said that he saw John at Wellington, and that he "had him there." [Laughter.] His narrative of the events after he "had him there," is thus reported in the Cleveland *Herald*:

Witness proceeded: He had the power of attorney at the time he had John at Wellington; attempted to take John to Columbus from Wadsworth's hotel. Had him below stairs, and saw people gathering with guns. Did not like the room he had John in; it was too large and had folding doors; got landlord to let them have a room up stairs, and took John up there. Lowe, Mitchell and Davis were assisting witness and went up with them. Don't know the defendant, Bushnell. Witness thought there were about *a thousand people* around there. [Great laughter.] They had shot guns and other arms. Met John about 2 or 3 o'clock at Wellington; people commenced gathering in pretty soon, and kept coming around till pretty near dark. The people inquired for the men who had the boy; a good many were let into the room; they said they had brought a sheriff to arrest us; they did not say much to us but talked to the negro; asked if he was a slave, and if he wanted to go back; the negro said he was a slave and wanted to go back, and that he was Bacon's slave. [Defendants' counsel excepted to such evidence unless the defendant was in the room at the time. The Court held that unless they did so show, the testimony was not admissable.] The negro and witness went out on a platform, and the negro was going to tell the crowd that he was going back to Kentucky, but two or three rifles were pointed up and scared the *nigger* back into the house without telling them what he went out to do. Soon after that the mob broke in a window, having got up with ladders on to that platform. Witness was holding the door of the room by a rope, and held on until he was punched, and a lady made through his hat; witness was stunned by the blow, the crowd came in, and took the negro down stairs; witness looked out of the window and saw him putting the nigger into a wagon that stood in front of the house. John was driven off towards Oberlin and the crowd scattered. We showed the people the power of attorney and all the papers we had. Witness had proposed, before the boy was rescued, that the crowd should go to Columbus and have an investigation about the negro, but they said that *was a little too far south*. The last he saw of John he was going pretty good speed. [Laughter.] Witness can identify only one man, Watson, a yellow man, as being in the room at Wellington.

In addition to the ignominy of catching niggers on shares, Jennings is responsible for one other act of total depravity. He alleges that he procured a copy of Shakspeare, to entice John away with a job of digging potatoes, to a place where Jennings & Co. could seize him, and that he paid Shakspeare twenty dollars for the service!

Several other witnesses were examined, on the first and second days of the trial, but nothing was elicited in addition to the facts already before the public. Jennings admitted that he was armed at the time of the rescue with pistols, and that he brought handcuffs with him from Kentucky.

Washington News, Marriage of Mr. Kustis and Miss Corcoran.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, April 6.

Bright threatens the Administration with vengeance for the removal of his brother from Fayetteville, as special agent of the Post Office. Under the apprehension of his defection, the President will probably direct his restoration. His time is divided between striking blunders, and imperfectly correcting them.

The real embarrassments of the President begin on the 4th of July, when payments for the Pacific Railroad, Utah, Oregon, Minnesota, and Kansas will be made. On the second of July, both strike pretty actively, and stopped. On the third, Heenan struck some powerful blows which Morrissey did not return. At the close of the fourth, Heenan put in a blow which knocked Morrissey down, but as quick as lightning he lifted him up, and the sympathizer's with the widow of the late Ross Harrington cheered lustily. On the fifth, Morrissey was more cautious, but he succeeded in hitting a big blow, which Heenan returned with the assurance of his most distinguished consideration. On the sixth, seventh and eight, there were well meant and well parried blows, with the greatest skill manifested on the side of Heenan. They retired with that same ominous smile, and the loud plaudits of the assemblage."

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THE OBERLIN RESCUE CASE.

Trial of the Rescuers in the U. S. District Court.

The trial of the rescuers of the negro "John" who was seized "on claims" by one Anderson Jennings at Oberlin, Ohio, in September last, and forcibly released by certain citizens of Oberlin and Wellington, was commenced in the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, at Cleveland on Tuesday last. The first witness examined was John G. Bacon, of Mason County, Kentucky. Mr. Bacon seems to be a free and easy man with a keen relish for his joke. His examination was brief and racy. He testified that John had been his slave from 1847 to 1856, but added that he did not know who owned him now." He had no intention of pursuing John, but he gave Jennings a power of attorney to capture him. He (Bacon) was not at home when John ran away. He had left John at home in charge of an Irishman named Peter —also left Peter in charge of John. [Laughter.] Did not now own any slave—except John. [Renewed laughter.] Jennings was to have one-half of the proceeds of John if he brought him back.

The next witness was Jennings himself. He is described as the type of the professional nigger-catcher—heavy and muscular, with a big neck, a villainous low forehead, and a pair of lungs adapted for terrifying niggers and general plantation roaring. Jennings said that he saw John at Wellington, and that he "had him there." [Laughter.] His narrative of the events after he "had him there," is thus reported in the Cleveland *Herald*:

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PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

A Mr. Hawley, described as a traveling agent for the sale of Cotton's maps, is denounced in the Georgia papers for having spoken disrespectfully of the institution of Slavery. "A proper regard for his safety," says one of them, "will require a prompt exodus from our midst."

—Ex-Judge Lecompte of Kansas takes his removal hard, declares that he has borne the burden and heat of the day in the Democratic battle in Kansas, and that all pretensions to virtue on the part of a party to live oak contracts is all folderol.

—Lord Murray, a distinguished Scotch lawyer, died at Edinburgh, Scotland, in March. He was in his 81st year, and was the last, except Brougham, of those distinguished men who reflected such lustre on the Scottish capital throughout the first thirty or forty years of this century—Jeffrey, Playfair, Sidney Smith, Thos. Brown, Horner and Cockburn.

—The notorious slave trader Lamar, hearing that a gentleman in Savannah, a Mr. Hazard of Providence, had written a letter to a paper in that city describing the scene at the sale of the Wanderer, called upon him, and, receiving an acknowledgment of the authorship of the letter in question, struck him in the face, and ordered him to leave the city by the next train.

—The California election is greatly exercising the Administration at the present time. The Washington correspondent of Forney's *Press* writes as follows:

Arrangements are making to send forward, by the next California mail, an immense amount of documents and money to operate upon the coming elections in that State. Work and Hickock are to have their way home by the same line, and will reach there about the middle of April, when it will "be costs or" on both sides. Probably no canvass within the last five years, except that of Illinois, has occasioned more sensation than this. There are several editorial questions of veracity and "honor" at issue which may lead to fatal collisions.

WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

PASSENGER DESTROYED BY FIRE.—A frame dwelling, occupied by the Rev. G. W. Bridle, Pastor of the M. E. Church, was destroyed by fire on Thursday, the 17th inst., at mid-day. In addition to the loss of the building, which, however, was insured for three hundred dollars, the minister lost a valuable library, a gold watch, and some two hundred dollars, besides nearly all his household goods, and the clothing of himself and family.—*Clinton Co. (Iowa) Journal.*

A MISSOURI FARMER.—Maj. W. C. Connetlling in Buchanan County, thirteen miles from St. Joseph, Mo., raised last year sixty tons of hemp, 15,000 bushels of corn, 4,000 bushels of oats, and 150 tons of hay; and in addition to this, put up 80,000 pounds of pork, and sold $500 worth of butter, eggs, fruit, &c. His net profits amounted to $12,000. Maj. Connetlling is a Virginian, and when he purchased his present farm, his taxes were only $1.50.—*St. Louis News.*

THE FROST DEPARTED.—Stormy March has been blowing his last breath through the nostrils of April, and so spitefully has he done it, that we shivered and cowered under the influence of his chilly breath on Saturday night. Saturday night is turned cold, and next morning the fruit blossoms in high regions around the city were stiff with frost. Monday night it was colder still, and ice was formed a quarter of an inch in thickness. A week ago we had a prospect of an abundance of fruit; but it has been entirely blasted, we fear, by the frost.—*St. Louis News.*

GRAND RAPIDS LAND PLASTER.—Since the reduction of freight rates on plaster, on the Detroit and Milwauk

Special Notices.

☞ A Word of Warning.—There if nothing more deplorable than finding the remains of a valiant effort to impose upon the community in filthy and worthless cut, and yet it is often done. Fifteen years ago, Prof. Edmund A. Co. introduced a fluid for restoring gray hair, under the name of "Admirable Hair Coloring." Its wonderful restorative properties made it wonderfully popular, and gray and bald heads were likely to become a thing of the past, when the country was flooded with imitations, the vile tar of which was not only useless but absolutely injurious. The original preparation is a scientific combination, made with oil and other ingredients, producing an elastic lubricant, while all the imitations are made of water, making the hair harsh, dry and frizzy, requiring, after it dries, the use of oil or wash to make it look decently. We would therefore advise our readers to buy nothing but the original Admirable Hair Coloring or Restorative, which is reliable.—[Troy Whig.

☞ Price fifty cents a bottle. Sold every where.

W. K. HAGAN & CO.,
Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
apd eod 1m

☞ A Nuisance—Its Remedy.—It follows here-dye their heads and beards. A ruglessd may be encountered any fine day on Broadway, with that dead white blacking look which the hair dye gives. Nobody is deceived. A dyed beat looks like the devil, masterfully as every barber has a sign of hair-dye. The quantity of that fashion swindle sold must be immense."—[New York Tribune.

"That's a fact. You can always tell persons that use hair dye. It gives the skin blacking that which cannot be mistaken. We will, however, just whisper to our grey-haired friends who still cling to the "Crown of Glory," that what is youth, that Hemstetter's Restorative, acting on the natural secretions at the roots of the hair, restores (not dyes) it to its pristine hue by its natural and original color. Try it."—[Troy Whig.

☞ Sold every where. Price 50 cents a bottle.

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☞ Herring's Patent Champion FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded supreme honors at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and now the only American Safes that ever awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes form the most perfect security against Fire and Burglars, of any Safe ever offered to the public.

$1000 Reward will be paid to any person that can show a bad a Herring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in an incinerated fire.

The subscribers also manufacture all kinds of Boiler and Chilled Iron Bank Chests and Vaults, Vault Doors, and Money Safes, of Chests for Brokers, Jewelers, and private families, for Plate, Diamonds, and other valuables.

SILAS C. HERRING & CO.,
251 Broadway, corner of Murray street.
Opposite City Hall, New York.
C. L. HARMON & CO., Agents, Chicago, Ill.
5d1-3m-dly

☞ Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Oberwith (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 5 Tremont Block, and examine the elaborate specimens of his art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. det-ly

☞ Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon Georgia, are by the provisions of its Charter, made personally liable for its issues. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio.

H. A. TUCKER & CO.

Opticians.

IMPROVE YOUR EYESIGHT

37 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

Room No. 3, (up stairs.)

The celebrated Brilliant Rock Crystal, and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, acknowledged by competent judges to be the

BEST OF ALL GLASSES NOW IN USE,

and for which I am agent in Illinois, from 20 to 50 years of age, and for Clerks, accurately adjusted to the eye, and exciting no fear. Open for sale at Clark street, Room No. 3, (up stairs), where, all kinds of Optical Instruments and Artificial Eyes can be obtained.

Persons residing at a distance, requiring Spectacles, Eye-Glasses &c., can be exactly suited according to their condition of sight, by sending a description of their eyes or expense-safely and quickly, by sending correct and distinct answers to the following questions:

1st. State your age, state of health, and occupation.

2d. Whether you have used Spectacles or Eye-Glasses, and for looking at distant objects.

3d. Describe the number of inches you hold a book in reading, with or without glasses, plainly and clearly.

4th. Send a pair of Spectacles, or Eye-Glasses, as a guide.

Prices for Rock or Crystal Glasses, in gold bows, $12, $16, and $20. Best Glasses, in silver bows, $5, $6, $8 and $12. Best Glasses, in steel bows, $3, $4, and $5.

Enclose either of the above sums with four postage stamps in a registered letter, and you will receive a pair of glasses, or by express, if you prefer it, the quality and kind of Glasses paid for, and the best adapted to your sight.

Dr. L. E. ROSENBERG,
Practical Optician and Oculist.
sp2-dly 3m-dly 190 Lake street, cor. Wells

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
—
Wholesale and Retail.

McDOUGALL, FENTON & CO.,

190 Lake-st., Cor. Wells,

Manufacturers of Men's, Boy's, Youth's and Children's Boots, Brogans, Oxford Ties, Congress Gaiters, &c., &c.; and Dealers in Leather, Findings, and Shoemakers' Tools of all qualities.

We would invite the special attention of wholesale buyers to our extensive assortment of custom work. In our retail department may be found a complete stock of fine goods for Ladies, Gents and Children, of all styles qualities and kinds, at prices lower than you will receive from any house; because we do not have to pay the manufacturer or jobber a profit. Our Goods are kept in full assortment.

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COPPER TOE.—
Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tips
FOR
BOOTS AND SHOES.

WADSWORTH & WELLS,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
60 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO,

Are the exclusive owners of this Patent into and for the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, and will dispose of territorial rights or county rights to manufacture the Copper Toe upon Boots and Shoes with Metallic Tips applied to all kinds of Shoes. And are also the owners of the Cook County Town and County Rights into and for the State of Illinois.

WADSWORTH & WELLS

Will keep, in connection with their other general stock,

A Complete and Full Assortment of
METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES.

And will also keep the Metallic Tips to supply the demands of manufacturers in those States at prices regularly established by the Patentee, and which is for Cash only, and free in the United States.

All infringements of their rights in this Patent will be dealt with according to law.

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SOMETHING NEW!!!
MITCHELL'S PATENT
Metallic-Tipped Boot and Shoe.

An improvement has been applied to Boots and Shoes, by which a lasting fastening is made with simplicity. Every Shoe Dealer knows that Children will wear out at the toe from the outstretched foot and that it is almost impossible to put a boot into order that will continue to obviate this difficulty.

THE "METALLIC TIP"

meets and overcomes it. A small piece of copper is neatly fastened to the toe of the floor or Shoe, affording a complete protection to it, and remedying the effects of the most inveterate stamper ineffectual to kick or wear it out.

We present this invention to the trade without knowledge of and experience in its Practical Utility. Having now for nearly two years been subjected to the severest tests, as shown by its own fortunate merits, certainly surmounted every obstacle that could possibly be encountered. It is the subject of unanswering certificates, which are but a fair average of hundreds of others, will abundantly satisfy the trade of its real introduction in saving that the Metallic-Tipped Shoe is destined to quickly supersede the Unshod Boot. We offer no apology for the introduction of this article, but simply state that we have purchased the right of the above Patent for Cook County, Illinois, and will warrant two years' wear of the Metallic Tip with extreme two years' wear of the old style, making a saving of two-thirds in the expense of shoes.

HESSES. WADSWORTH & WELLS,
OF CHICAGO.

Have been appointed Agents for the sale of the Boots and Shoes, and are authorized to dispose of Town and County Rights.

Communications addressed to them or the undersigned will receive prompt attention.

CHASE, MCKINNEY & CO.,
Proprietors of the Patent, Boston, Mass.

N. B.—This invention is a complete protection from the wearing of the Points of Boots and Shoes, and of universal use, and all companies which inordinately expend the toe of the heel or shoe in toeing out or wearing, will find it to their interest to use it.

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Machinery, Hardware, &c.

P. W. GATES, WARNER,
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RAILROAD CARS,
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY
STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,
Portable Circular Saw Mills, Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, and Sole Agents for the sale of Portable Forge and Corn Mills and Rotary;
Engine and Hand Lathes,
Upright Drills, Wood Machinery generally, Straight Mills, Side Rakes and Water Gauges, Stationary Brass Work,
PUPPER AND HAND PLANES, ETC.
☞ Castings and Mill Gearing made to order.
EAGLE WORKS, CHICAGO, ILL.

Mark Goods—"GATES & CO."

P. W. GATES. ..... S. S. WARNER. ..... T. CHALMERS.
C. G. WARNER. ..... D. S. FRASER.
April 20, 1858. ap20-dly

PURE AIR AND PERFECT
VENTILATION.

The subscribers take this method of notifying the public that they have secured

SAWYER'S PATENT HEATING AND
VENTILATING FURNACE.

And are now prepared to contract for the same, for Dwellings, Churches, Schools, &c. Also, their Stoves, considered by all who have seen the principle, for parlors, dogs or counting and saddle, and expeditiously

RAILROAD CARS.

Ventilating perfectly all rooms in which they are used and warming not only required but desired.

We refer to Messrs. W. W. Barrington, D. L. Wheelock and Chester A. Reed, residents of Chicago.

☞ For particulars inquire of the subscribers, at their office No. 81 and 83 South Lasalle street, Chicago.

E. LESTER & CO.

Chicago, Oct. 8, 1856.—1y

JUL. VOM HOEVEL & CO.,
(LATE SCHIFFER, VOM H. & CO.)
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE,
Cutlery, Tools, Guns, Nails, Glass, &c.,
No. 172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
sold-ly&dly

Ocean Steamers.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL
STEAM NAVIGATION Company's New York and Galway Line.—The mail steamers New York will sail for the Bay

FACIFIC.

Ocean Tuesdays, from New York, as Thursday, the 22d of April, touching at St. Andrew's Bay, (Cape Clear), Queenstown, (Cove) and Galway. First Class, $80; Second, $60; Intermediate Fee Goods to all the principal towns in Great Britain and the Continent. Steerage passengers, $30. Drafts, sight, and bankers' on demand, for any amount, at the lowest rates. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling Green, New York, or to the Agents at Galway.

JAS. C. PARDO, Office of American Express Co.,
No. 29 Dearborn Street, Chicago.
New York, Nov. 15, 1856. 1y

BOSTON & PHILADELPHIA
STEAMSHIP LINE.

FREIGHT BY SPRAGUE, Steamer Models.
EXHIBITION GAMES FOR 1857.
CITY OF NEW YORK, Capt. Howes.
Form a Regular Line,

Sailing with great regularity from each port. Steam Vessels are fitted up with rare regard to the safety and comfort of passengers, and all vessels sailing from this line are provided with a Life Boat, Life Preservers, and Life Rafts. All orders will receive prompt attention. For freight or passage apply to

HENRY WHITNEY,
No. 222 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

Paper Hangings.

70 LAKE STREET. 70

WALL PAPER.

New styles for Halls just received at
FAXON'S, 70 Lake Street.

WALL PAPER.

New styles for Halls, Libraries, Living-rooms, etc., just received at
FAXON'S, 70 Lake Street.

Window Shades.

A beautiful assortment of New Styles just received. Also, Buff, Green, Blue and White Linens, at wholesale, at
FAXON'S, 70 Lake Street.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

E. G. L. FAXON,
70 - - Lake-st. - - 70
Four Doors West of State.

WALL PAPERS.

F. R. RIGBY & CO.,
81 - - - *Randolph-St.* - - - 81

Invite inspection of their recently imported stock of Wall Papers and

GENERAL DECORATIONS,

Which they feel confident will be found unrivalled in quality and cheapness.

☞ Church House Painting, Frescoing, Chromatising, Sign Writing, Gilding, &c. mh17 eod 3m

PAPER HANGINGS,
NEW SPRING STYLES.

Splendid Array of Rich
PARLOR AND HALL DECORATIONS,
—
SELECTED ESPECIALLY FOR THE CITY TRADE.

Having received our usual large and splendid assortment of all the late Spring Styles of

WALL PAPER AND LINEN SHADES

Of various designs, we respectfully invite the attention of our customers and house keepers generally that contemplate re-furnishing their houses with Wall Paper and Window Shades, to our large and complete assortment of the same.

We are always prepared to execute

Paper Hanging

In all the various styles in a manner unsurpassed by any other house in the States, on the most favorable terms.

Public Buildings, Churches, offices and Dwellings papered by contract or otherwise in a superior style, and all of our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction or money will be refunded.

H. W. ANDRESS & CO.,
Dealers in Plain and Decorative Paper Hangings, Venetian Blinds, Bordered and Transparent Window Shades and Fixtures,
82 RANDOLPH STREET,
mh14-6m-dly Chicago, Illinois.

ORNAMENTAL PAPER HANG-
INGS.
—
GREAT BARGAINS.

Our entire stock of

DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS,

Consisting of a large and beautiful assortment of MOULDINGS, STATUES, MEDALLIONS, ORNAMENTS, ETC., ETC.,

Will be sold in lots, to close,
Without regard to Cost.
H. W. ANDRESS & CO.,
ap5-dly No. 82 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
—
Wholesale and Retail.

McDOUGALL, FENTON & CO.,

190 Lake-st., Cor. Wells,

Manufacturers of Men's, Boy's, Youth's and Children's Boots, Brogans, Oxford Ties, Congress Gaiters, &c., &c.; and Dealers in Leather, Findings, and Shoemakers' Tools of all qualities.

We would invite the special attention of wholesale buyers to our extensive assortment of custom work. In our retail department may be found a complete stock of fine goods for Ladies, Gents and Children, of all styles qualities and kinds, at prices lower than you will receive from any house; because we do not have to pay the manufacturer or jobber a profit. Our Goods are kept in full assortment.

McDOUGALL, FENTON & CO.,
Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail,
sp2-dly 3m-dly 190 Lake street, cor. Wells

COPPER TOE.—
Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tips
FOR
BOOTS AND SHOES.

WADSWORTH & WELLS,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
60 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO,

Are the exclusive owners of this Patent into and for the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, and will dispose of territorial rights or county rights to manufacture the Copper Toe upon Boots and Shoes with Metallic Tips applied to all kinds of Shoes. And are also the owners of the Cook County Town and County Rights into and for the State of Illinois.

WADSWORTH & WELLS

Will keep, in connection with their other general stock,

A Complete and Full Assortment of
METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES.

And will also keep the Metallic Tips to supply the demands of manufacturers in those States at prices regularly established by the Patentee, and which is for Cash only, and free in the United States.

All infringements of their rights in this Patent will be dealt with according to law.

sep 1y

SOMETHING NEW!!!
MITCHELL'S PATENT
Metallic-Tipped Boot and Shoe.

An improvement has been applied to Boots and Shoes, by which a lasting fastening is made with simplicity. Every Shoe Dealer knows that Children will wear out at the toe from the outstretched foot and that it is almost impossible to put a boot into order that will continue to obviate this difficulty.

THE "METALLIC TIP"

meets and overcomes it. A small piece of copper is neatly fastened to the toe of the floor or Shoe, affording a complete protection to it, and remedying the effects of the most inveterate stamper ineffectual to kick or wear it out.

We present this invention to the trade without knowledge of and experience in its Practical Utility. Having now for nearly two years been subjected to the severest tests, as shown by its own fortunate merits, certainly surmounted every obstacle that could possibly be encountered. It is the subject of unanswering certificates, which are but a fair average of hundreds of others, will abundantly satisfy the trade of its real introduction in saving that the Metallic-Tipped Shoe is destined to quickly supersede the Unshod Boot. We offer no apology for the introduction of this article, but simply state that we have purchased the right of the above Patent for Cook County, Illinois, and will warrant two years' wear of the Metallic Tip with extreme two years' wear of the old style, making a saving of two-thirds in the expense of shoes.

HESSES. WADSWORTH & WELLS,
OF CHICAGO.

Have been appointed Agents for the sale of the Boots and Shoes, and are authorized to dispose of Town and County Rights.

Communications addressed to them or the undersigned will receive prompt attention.

CHASE, MCKINNEY & CO.,
Proprietors of the Patent, Boston, Mass.

N. B.—This invention is a complete protection from the wearing of the Points of Boots and Shoes, and of universal use, and all companies which inordinately expend the toe of the heel or shoe in toeing out or wearing, will find it to their interest to use it.

au26-1y

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

P. W. GATES, WARNER,
CHALMERS & FRASER, Manufacturers of
RAILROAD CARS,
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY
STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,
Portable Circular Saw Mills, Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, and Sole Agents for the sale of Portable Forge and Corn Mills and Rotary;
Engine and Hand Lathes,
Upright Drills, Wood Machinery generally, Straight Mills, Side Rakes and Water Gauges, Stationary Brass Work,
PUPPER AND HAND PLANES, ETC.
☞ Castings and Mill Gearing made to order.
EAGLE WORKS, CHICAGO, ILL.

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P. W. GATES. ..... S. S. WARNER. ..... T. CHALMERS.
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Ventilating perfectly all rooms in which they are used and warming not only required but desired.

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Chicago, Oct. 8, 1856.—1y

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(LATE SCHIFFER, VOM H. & CO.)
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE,
Cutlery, Tools, Guns, Nails, Glass, &c.,
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Ocean Steamers.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL
STEAM NAVIGATION Company's New York and Galway Line.—The mail steamers New York will sail for the Bay

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Ocean Tuesdays, from New York, as Thursday, the 22d of April, touching at St. Andrew's Bay, (Cape Clear), Queenstown, (Cove) and Galway. First Class, $80; Second, $60; Intermediate Fee Goods to all the principal towns in Great Britain and the Continent. Steerage passengers, $30. Drafts, sight, and bankers' on demand, for any amount, at the lowest rates. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling Green, New York, or to the Agents at Galway.

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No. 29 Dearborn Street, Chicago.
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STEAMSHIP LINE.

FREIGHT BY SPRAGUE, Steamer Models.
EXHIBITION GAMES FOR 1857.
CITY OF NEW YORK, Capt. Howes.
Form a Regular Line,

Sailing with great regularity from each port. Steam Vessels are fitted up with rare regard to the safety and comfort of passengers, and all vessels sailing from this line are provided with a Life Boat, Life Preservers, and Life Rafts. All orders will receive prompt attention. For freight or passage apply to

HENRY WHITNEY,
No. 222 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

Copartnerships, &c.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of Owen & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to call and settle.

F. P. OWEN.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership under the name and style of Owen & Co., for the purpose of transacting a Commission Business in Flour, Grain, Provisions, Seeds, &c., at No. 5 Tremont Block, and solicit consignments of the same.

F. P. OWEN.
C. C. WALLIN.

Chicago, April 1st, 1857. ap1-dly

DISSOLUTION.—The firm heretofore existing under the name and style of Sawyer, Hatfield & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. A. A. Hatfield is fully authorized to settle the affairs of said firm.

A. A. HATFIELD,
E. K. SAWYER,
THOS. MCKEE,
FRED. S. WINSTON,
JOHN B. MILLER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership under the name and style of Sawyer, Porter & Co., for the purpose of transacting a Commission Business in Flour, Grain, Provisions, Seeds, &c., at the old stand of Sawyer, Hatfield & Co.

E. K. SAWYER,
Late of the firm of Sawyer, Hatfield & Co.
CHAUNCEY PORTER,
Late Porter & Bowman.
C. D. BOTHWICK,
Late Porter & Bowman.

NOTICE.—We take pleasure in announcing to our customers, Sawyer, Porter & Co., as gentlemen fully entitled to the confidence and patronage of the undersigned, and we shall be pleased to see the friends of the late firm of Sawyer, Hatfield & Co., and the public generally, call and examine their extensive stock of Flour, Grain and Provisions, and will endeavor to merit their patronage by prompt attention and reasonable charges.

THOS. MCKEE,
JOHN O. MELLEN.

Sewing Machines.

RAYMOND'S LATEST IMPROVED

Double Threaded
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

PRICE $85.00—CASES AND STANDS EXTRA.

Warranted to be as Good or Any in the World.

They will Stitch and Hem, Tuck and Fell, Gather and Embroider, and are especially adapted

To Family use.

They will sew at kinds of goods from the finest to the coarsest, as well as any other Machine now extant, and may be used with exceedingly little noise by all kinds of light Leather work. Any person of ordinary intelligence can in one hour learn to use them, while practice will make perfect.

These Machines are warranted, and any person purchasing them can return and get the purchase money, if after a month's trial they do not prove what we represent them.

WINFIELD & HOLBROOK,
No. 100 Lake street, up stairs,
Over Bank of Commerce.
mh14 1y eod

AGENTS WANTED.

☞ All letters of inquiry must inclose an extra postage stamp for return answers.

I. M. SINGER & CO.'S NEW
INVENTION.
TRANVERSE SHUTTLE
Letter A Sewing Machine,

For Reseilling and Light Manufacturing Purposes.

Also, Machines for Manufacturing BOOTS, SHOES and GARMENTS of every description, constantly on hand.

Western Office, 140 Lake Street, Chicago.

A. W. HARRIS, Agent.

NEW ENGLAND DOUBLE-
THREAD
SEWING MACHINE.

Manufactured in Chicago, Illinois.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS, COMPLETE.

These Machines are well-made, and warranted to do as good work as the most expensive ones in the market. They are suitable for all kinds of family sewing, and execute it well. They use two rips the Machines are simple, and not liable to get out of order. Instructions and forms accompany them, for changing the needle and thread, and will be all the work found necessary. Any other information relating to Machines will do well to call at

No. 120 Lake Street, Chicago,

Or at the Manufactory, 401 State street, and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

mh14-6m-dly R. S. PAYNE,
Post-Office Box, 3080 Chicago, Ill.

Dentists' Cards.

W. H. KENNICOTT,
DENTIST,
121 LAKE STREET.
feb1-ly

E. A. BOUGE, Dentist.
Office, No. 141 Lake street, opposite J. H. Rees & Co's.
sp2-1y

DRS. FULLER & AL-
RAUGH, DENTISTS. Office, No. 99 West Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. Particular attention given to diseases of the teeth and gums. Satisfactory guarantee for success in all cases. Call and see specimens.

DOCTORS WARNER &
KETCHUM, DENTAL SURGEONS.
Office, North-east corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, (Up Stairs), Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill.
Will attend to all diseases of the teeth and gums, and all operations pertaining to Dentistry, in a manner that will insure entire satisfaction.

W. W. ALLPORT,
DENTIST.
Office and Residence, No. 39 Washington street.

DENTISTS.—DRS. QUINLAN & CUSHING,
SURGEON DENTISTS.
Office—No. 83 Clark Street,
Opposite the Court House.

THE NEW DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT. Drs. ALLEN & CHAPIN, Surgeons, Office No. 8 Methodist Church Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets, Chicago, Ill.
[61-6m-d3m] ADMIN WALLACE.

Removals.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!—

Mason & Co., Insurance Agents,

Have removed their office to

No. 6 South Clark Street.

With more commodious rooms, and a larger list of companies, we are now prepared to offer increased facilities to our patrons.

FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE RISKS,

At rates corresponding with hazard. ap6-ly&w 2m

REMOVAL.

HARDENBERGH & WILLIAMS,

Have Removed to their New Store,

No. 20 Lake Street,

(Near the Central Depot,)

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,

Where they will, with largely increased facilities, continue to

LEATHER

Shoe Finding Business.

Their old customers and all in want of Goods in their line, may rely upon finding at their old stand, one of the best selected and best assorted stocks in the West, comprising in part,

Oak Sole Leather,	Oak Upper,
Hemlock do,	Grain Upper,
French Kip,	Cordovan,
American Kip,	Rosset Linings
American Calf,	Pink Linings,
French Calf,	French Morocco,
Hemlock Uppers,	French and American Kip,
Colored Toppings	Towasen's Kit,
French Lasting,	Crimping Machine's
Lasts and Boot Trees,	

All of which they offer at the lowest prices for cash, or approved short time paper.

☞ Highest market price paid for Hides and Calf Skins. mh14-6m-dly

REMOVAL.—On and after the 31st inst. till the completion of the new Banking House on Wells street, north of Lake street, the office of GEORGE SMITH & CO. will be in the Marine Bank Building, corner of Lake and Lasalle streets, entrance on the right side of the vestibule.

REMOVAL.—C. C. WALLIN & SONS desire to inform their friends and the public that they will remove their Hide, Leather and Oil Store, on the 20th of March inst. to 120 LAKE STREET, corner of Franklin. We will make it to the interest of purchasers to call, to give us a call. C. C. WALLIN & SONS.
mh14 1y eod

Educational.

HYDE PARK SEMINARY.—

This Institution is located at Hyde Park, on the Illinois Central Railroad, six miles south of the Great Central depot. Several Special trains run daily from the city, rendering the School more easily accessible than any other in the vicinity of Chicago.

The Spring Term Commences April 25, AND CONTINUES SEVEN WEEKS. For further information, apply at Hyde Park, or address

MRS. C. VAN VALKENBURG WAITE, and
REV. ADOLPHUS E. WAITE, A. B., Principals.
apl-2w-eod Box 28, Chicago.

BOY'S HIGH SCHOOL.—The next term will commence MONDAY, April 20th, 1857. J. J. SAWYER, A. M., Principal. Limited to twenty-five pupils into his school at his residence, 112 Michigan street. Circulars may be obtained at the bookstores. Parents are determined to do well by their children. For the present, the Principal alone undertakes to prepare will be given to the teachers.
apl1

LIND UNIVERSITY.—The next Term of the PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT of this Institution will commence on the 4th of May, 1857. This school is located at Lake Forest, 28 miles North of Chicago, on the Lake Shore, and 4 in charge of S. F. MILLER, A. M.

The Academy building has been completed, containing the necessary rooms for Instruction, study and lodging; also, a Boarding House, under the care of Mr. Bradley, to be opened for pupils.

For terms, and particulars, apply to Rev. A. T. NORTON, Lind's Block, Chicago; or to the Principal, care of Rev. A. T. Norton.

T. M. THOMPSON, } Committee.
R. W. PATTERSON, }
Chicago, March 31, 1857. mh31-eod1m

BRYANT & STRATTON'S
CHAIN OF
Mercantile Colleges.

Located at Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit. Schoolarships good through the Chain of Colleges. Bryant & Stratton's "Commercial College" and "Bell's Commercial College," now consolidated as one Institution, under the style of BRYANT, BELL & STRATTON, Bixby's Block, John Pierpont, Principal. Actual and Ornamental Penmanship, Book-keeping, Commercial Calculations, Mercantile Correspondence, and Commercial Law, taught practically, in addition to the usual branches.

BRYANT, BELL & STRATTON.

SALISBURY MANSION
House, Lincoln, Logan County, Illinois.

A first-class Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.

J. V. BLAKE, Principal.

REFERENCES IN CHICAGO.—Wm. B. Ogden, Esq., Rev. Wm. H. Wells, Rev. Owen T. Bronson, Rev. J. C. Richmond, Rev. E. Cleveland, Rev. Wm. Barry, D. D., Rev. J. Young Scammon, Esq., Hon. Thos. Hoyne, Esq.
ap4-6m

FRENCH WHITE ZINC PAINT
200 tons first, White and No. 1 dry and ground in oil, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
JOHN F. SCHWARZ,
No. 1 Lake street, Chicago.
mh28-1m-d&w

Agents for Wells, Manager & Co.'s Paris

COUNTERS AND SHOW
CASES.—We have on hand, long counters, suitable for a grocery or other business, and show cases, which we will sell low. A call will convince purchasers that we will sell low.
HARRIS & HAVEN,
mh14-1m-dly 84 and 86 Lake street.

Wines and Liquors.

EXCELSIOR DISTILLERY.—

Thomas Betts,

13 Burling Slip, Cor. Water st., New York,

DISTILLER OF

Camphine, Alcohol & Turpentine,

Also, Manufacturer and Dealer in

BURNING FLUID,

Spirits of Turpentine, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Coal Tar, Shoe and Boot Blacks' Paste, Ship Varnish, Oil Tar, and

RIVAL STORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DOMESTIC LIQUORS.

Gin, Brandy, Pure Spirits, French Spirits, New England Rum, Cologne, Spirits.
[mh30-6m4 2m]

THE CELEBRATED BRANDY
OF
MARETTE & CO.
VINTAGE WARRANTED 1836.

Imported and selected by A. M. BISSINGER & CO., New York, just received at the Central Prescription Drug Store.

W. T. SHUFELDT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS FOR
A. F. CROSKEY,
41 - - South Water Street - - 41
(Corner of Wabash Avenue.)
Distillers of
ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS AND WHISKIES.
Also Manufacturers of
Domestic Liquors, Burning Fluid,
&c.
DEALERS IN HIGH WINES AND RECTIFYING COAL.
☞ Two Trains Supplied at Market Rates and on Liberal Terms. mh30dly-1y

TO VENDERS AND DEALERS
IN
Alcohol, Pure Spirits and Whiskies.

Parties desiring to buy the various articles are daily delivered by the undersigned, at their stores, in this city, the products of the Distillery, in quantities to suit purchasers, and there can be no difficulty in the way of delivery, as the Distillery is in the city, on the line of the Canal, and at the terminus of the Illinois Central Railroad, and all the other railroads centering in the city. Orders left at the Distillery, or at the store of the undersigned, No. 41 South Water street, will receive prompt attention.

W. T. SHUFELDT & CO.,
Corner of Wabash Avenue.
A. F. CROSKEY.

Oysters.

OYSTERS—OYSTERS—

SATCH, MANN & CO.'S metropolitan Depot for Oysters, received every day by Express, from Baltimore. Orders from the trade, hotels, saloons, &c., will be promptly filled, at the lowest rates, by the single can or gallon, at their depot, No. 94 North Water street.

Agents for Wells, Manager & Co.'s Paris

Press & Tribune.

JOB PRINTING.

The Press and Tribune Company is prepared to execute, on reasonable terms, every variety of Job Printing in the most elegant and artistic manner. *Lowest Living Prices.* Particular attention given to the printing of

BUSINESS CARDS,	LETTER HEADS,	BILL HEADS,	
CIRCULARS,	CHECKS,	DRAFTS,	
PAMPHLETS,	CIRCULARS,	CARDS,	
BLANK BOOKS,	BILLS LADING,	&c., &c.,	

☞ PRINTING IN COLORS. ☜

In all its variations, done in beautiful style and at moderate rates. An examination of specimens and prices is respectfully solicited.

☞ Orders from the country promptly filled, and sent home by express.

Better than Pike's Peak.

Editors Press and Tribune:

You will much oblige a subscriber by publishing the following, arranged by Joseph Driver, near Jacksonville, Ill. :—

Give me the Plow and the man who can use it,
A fig for your gold banks and bankers around;
Let the timid who have no strength never stoop to abuse it,
Give it back to the Giver—the land, boys, the land.
There's no back like the earth to deposit your labor,
The more you deposit, the more you shall have!
If there's more than you want you can give to your neighbor,
And your name shall be dear to the true and the brave.

Give me the plow, America's glory,
That fashioned the Edifice for the rich and the poor;
Let us quash of its pride with bullet and story,
While the brightness of with labor not tarnished with gore.
It was not the sword that won our best battles,
Granted with the plow-share of peace;
Gave food for our wives, our children and cattle,
But the queen of all weapons—the plow, boys, the plow.

Give me the plow, there's a magic about it
That turns the black soil into bright shining gold;
What would our Republic be without boys, without it,
When the lands lay all bare and the north winds blow cold?

Where the tall forest stood and the wild beasts were yelling,
Where our stout-hearted ancestors dared every foe,
The corn crib is raised, and man claims a dwelling;
Then thanks for our true friend—the plow, boys, the plow.

Prairie Farming in the West.

By James Caird, M. P.

Author of "English Agriculture," "Letters on the Corn Crops," "High Farming," "The War of Interests," &c.

LETTER VI.

Average Prices of Agricultural Produce in Illinois, and the Advantage in Illinois, Lands at Illinois Central Railroad Depot, Surveyed Into Farms, for Sale by the Company's Terms of Sale for Cash or Credit; Advantage Thus Given State Lands till paid for; Comparative Cost of Farming in Illinois and Farming Land in Illinois, etc., etc., etc.

What are the profits of farming on the prairie lands of Illinois? That is the question of interest to the agricultural readers of this little book.

The average prices of wheat and Indian corn in Chicago, since 1850, and those of beef, pork, cheese, and butter, since 1854, have been:

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat, per bu.,	5	6	Pork, per lb.,	0	4
Indian Corn, per bu.,	2	3	Cheese, per lb.,	0	6
Beef, per lb.,	0	4	Butter, per lb.,	0	8

These prices may be reckoned, on an average, as about one-half the value of the same articles in England. But the cost of production in the two countries were nearly the same, the value of land of equal quality should be twice as great in England as in Illinois. It is, however, thirty times as great, and in this disparity consists the advantage which a settler may hope to reap by living land in Illinois.

The cost of production is an important element of price. Manual labor is 100 per cent. dearer in Illinois than in England; but the cost of keeping stock is 100 per cent. cheaper, and as a larger proportion of the work of the farm is done in America by horse-power and machinery than in England, the cheapness of horse labor will fully compensate the greater dearness for the dearness of manual labor. The cost of production, in so far as labor is concerned, is thus much alike in the two countries.

I have already said that wheat has proved, during the last two years, a very precarious crop. It can usually be got in well with safety on the first, and sometimes the second crop, on newly broken prairie. And it is also a pretty safe crop to follow on grass land when first broken up after having been some years laid to pasture. But Indian corn is the crop of the prairie farmer. It is the crop which can be relied on for either by selling or consuming it in the fattening of hogs. If grown within 150 miles of Chicago, it may be carried by rail to that port, there shipped to Montreal, and thence to England, where it may be delivered at 25s. a quarter, after paying all expenses, and is will then leave 1s. 8d. a bushel to the grower. At such a price there would be a demand for any conceivable quantity, as it would be the cheapest food for horses, cattle and hogs that could be had. Indian corn meal at this price would cost less than 4d. a lb.

I have now before me four detailed accounts of farms of eighty acres each, all of which show a profit, besides paying for the land itself, from the first crop. But these cases were instances during the period of high prices in 1855-6. And the value may be said of all the detailed accounts which have been recently laid before the public. I propose, therefore, to offer an estimate based on the most reliable future range of prices, and to facilitate calculations, will take 160 acres of land, the first crop wheat, and the following crops Indian corn, the future range of which will be cultivated by contract, the land fenced, broken up, sown with wheat, reaped and thrashed, and a laborer's house built, during the first eighteen months. The second and following crops shall be managed by two resident plowmen, whose wages, the cost of keeping their four horses, will be the only outlay.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Steamer Canada.

Three Days Later From Europe.

HALIFAX, April 8.—The Royal Mail Steamship Canada, from Liverpool 26th ult. via Queenstown 27th, arrived at 1 P. M.

The steamship Prince Albert, of the Galway line, arrived at Galway on the 23d ult. It still remained doubtful that the last had prospered. Many of Cape Race, and was seen on the 24th inst.

The steamship City of Baltimore, from New York March 13th, arrived at Liverpool on the 24th.

The news by the Canada is important.

Austria has consented to the proposed European Congress to settle the affairs of Italy.

The other four powers, England, France, Russia and Prussia, had also consented, and the Congress would probably meet at Aix La Chapelle. It was thought that the Italian States were likely to be admitted. It is reported that Napoleon will represent France, and the Earl of Malmesbury, England.

The debate on the Reform Bill was progressing in Parliament. The Ministry would, doubtless, be defeated on Lord John Russell's amendment. Lord Derby, however, was prepared to suppo [illegible] the second reading of the bill, thereby probably saving the Cabinet.

Queen Victoria had arrived in Paris.

Liverpool Breadstuffs trade, but not essentially changed. Provisions quiet.

The money market more stringent. Consols closed at 94 for money.

A dispatch from Vienna states that Austria on the 23d agreed to the proposed congress, and it would probably meet at Aix la Chappelle. The other powers had previously given their consent.

A private letter in *Le Nord* states that the Sardinian Cabinet has addressed a communication to the five great powers, strongly insisting upon being allowed to take part in their deliberations. And a Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says that in consequence of the representations made by Count Cavour, the French government consents that Piedmont and other Italian states shall be represented at the Congress.

It is said that Austria has called out her last gress under certain conditions, but that they are not of much importance, she will, as a matter of course, fulfill them. Upon the appearance of the treaties of 1815, but that she will hardly object to a revision of her special treaty with the Italian States.

The French journals assume that Lord Cowley's mission to Vienna has had nothing to do with the Congress, and they attach Russia with the proposition.

The London *Star* believes that Lord Malmesbury has been appointed to represent England in the Congress.

Prince Napoleon has personally insisted upon the admission of Piedmont into the Congress, and has threatened to the Emperor that in the event of Piedmont being admitted, Count Cavour will resign. The Prince previously announced his intention into the Congress, but in the event of admission could not be refused to [illegible] the Papal government and the Duchy of Parma. The Spanish Madeira [illegible] naturally excluded—Naples on account of interruption of her internal relations, Madrid, because it has never recognized the [illegible] Government.

The *Times* of this evening states that the Cabinets of London and St. Petersburg have agreed to the proposal of France to admit Piedmont, and there is hope that the Cabinet of Berlin will also consent, in which event Austria cannot disregard the wish of the next powers.

Queen Victoria—In the House of Commons on the 25th, Mr. Owen Stanley gave notice that in the event of the Reform Bill being negatived on the second reading, he should move a resolution that the measure of the Government having failed to give satisfaction, that the government was no longer entitled to the confidence of the House.

The general impression that the ministry was sure of a defeat on a division upon Lord John Russell's amendment to the Reform Bill, and there were various speculations as to the course they would adopt.

The *Times* thinks the defeat will be so decisive as to leave no excuse for the dissolution of Parliament and an appeal to the people, and calls upon Lord John Russell to have his measure ready.

Later by Telegraph.

LONDON, Saturday A. M.—The liberal journals of to-day declare Lord Palmerston's speech had saved the Ministry, as he proclaimed that he should regard a second reading of the Government Reform bill as well as Lord John Russell's resolution, merely regarding the latter as instructions for the amendment of the bill in committee.

Private accounts from Paris say that a new Credit Mobilier Bank is about to be started under the auspices of Count De Morry with the favor of the Emperor. This movement at the present juncture is regarded as an indication on the part of Napoleon.

FRANCE.—It is asserted that France Napoleon will represent France at the proposed Congress.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says that notwithstanding the warlike sentiments attributed to Prince Napoleon, he has very recently written to Turin exhorting Count Cavour to calm the effervescence of the Piedmontese, and recommending a pacific policy, instead of an appeal to force.

According to the new Gazette of Russia, the Emperor Napoleon has on several occasions lately consulted Count Cavour as to the results of war, assuring him that in no case would France go beyond the limits of her engagements.

The Bourse on the 23d and 24th, was firm and advanced to 69 f. 20c., on the 25th it was flat, and [illegible] declined to 68 f. 90c., for money, and of 5,000 accepted.

SPANISH.—A rumor had been current that Count Cleonard has been appointed Premier by M. Allure, but it was not confirmed.

On the 21st a picket of Austrian cavalry crossed the side of the Ticino, opposite Paris, for the purpose of exploring the frontiers and, afterwards returned.

SPAIN.—In the Chamber of Deputies a call having been made for the production of the papers relative to the negotiations between the United States, France and England for the acquisition of Cuba by America, the Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that some deputies had expressed a desire to see the administration of Cuba represented at the Congress of the U. S. had expressed the same wishes. The opinions were that Spain did not administer Cuba well, but denied the allegation that it was a source of [illegible] and a moral duty to fulfil which was to purchase the Island.

The Government would not allow the idea about Cuba to remain unconstructed. All government had labored to improve the condition of that island, and the Cabinet had been constantly occupied with measures calculated to give the inhabitants of that island the share they ought to possess in their internal administration without separating the ties which unite them to the mother country. The best reply to the representations of certain orators of the United States was the prosperity of the Island of Cuba. That the question of the acquisition of the island of Cuba was imposing and unexpected would not be denied, yet nobody [illegible] government declared that it felt all the security which its great natural resources were calculated to inspire. It had, however, rendered itself liable for insult, as that would most probably have aggravated the question. It had nevertheless, with prudence and dignity, and had not applied for assistance to any other power. If any other foreign power had offered assistance, it would not have been accepted or granted, but it would not have accepted it, because it did not think any aid was necessary. As no diplomatic document existed on the question, which hopefully would be terminated.

The government hoped Mr. Badin would be satisfied with the explanations he had given, and withdraw his motion.

Mr. Bulwer, the American Minister, had left for Valencia and Barcelona, and intended afterwards to visit Italy. One journal states that at his earnest request, the Queen presented him with portraits of herself and the King.

Execution of Four Criminals.

BALTIMORE, April 8.—At the hour fixed for the four murderers to undergo the usual Orphy Corte, and Cyphus approached, an immense concourse of men, women, and youths gathered around the jail by every avenue leading to it. By 10 o'clock, say, over 50,000 people were crowded on the hill tops, roofs of houses and every point from which a view could be obtained. The extreme streets near the north wall of the jail, plainly visible from the high ground, and even the streets in the vicinity.

The drop fell 11.7 A. M., and the four criminals paid the penalty of their crimes. No disturbance took place, and all the criminals exhibited remarkable composure and nerve.

Orpha lead in singing a hymn on the scaffold, in which the others all joined.

Gambrell in a clear loud voice avowed his innocence.

Orpha also attested his innocence.

Cropps merely said, in a strong voice, "Good bye, all." Cropps left the following note in the hands of the Sheriff with the request that it should not be opened, until after his death. It was written at 9 o'clock this A. M.—"It was no that shot Bigton, but I have repented of it."

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Captain Montgomery is appointed to command the Cayuga squadron; Capt. Inman to command the African squadron; Capt. Stribling to command the East India squadron; Capt. Dornin to command the steam sloop Hartford; Capt. Bell to succeed Capt. Dorwin at the Norfolk navy yard; Commander Mayne to command the steam sloop Atlanta, and Commander Boutwell to command the sloop-of-war Levant.

The Mexican Liberal Government has given orders to the Monatorn Alms Co. to [illegible] breech-loading rifles and carabines.

Lord Lyons and family, accompanied by Lord Napier, arrived here from Annapolis this evening.

The Post Office Department invite proposals for carrying the mails between New York and San Francisco from the 1st of October, 1859, to the 30th of June, 1860. Bids will be received until 30th of June next. The existing contracts by Panama and Tehuantepec expire on the 1st of October.

The customs receipts for the quarter ending March 31st were about $13,000,000, estimated on the basis of returns from New York. This was $1,000,000 more than the quarter ending March 31st, 1858, but $10,000,000 of the old are to be redeemed before July.

Heavy Losses by Fire in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.—The Levee Fire on yesterday was in the poorest part of the city, but being so crowded, had $50 very accurate to say $600,000.

At noon to-day Hale's warehouse, half a square in the rear of the Levee Fire, was in progress, and another of lumber, planing, rope and [illegible] with their partially consumed contents, were destroyed by fire.

Miscellaneous goods to be [illegible]

ALBANY, N. Y., April 8.—Charles Dorsett, of the murder of his wife at Oakland, has been [illegible]

[illegible] to the free of storage; 700 bu No 1 at 95½c on track; 300 bu do at 95c on track; 1,200 bu rejected 88c on track.

OATS—Receipts, 1,000 bushels; 1,000 bushels sold at 35c.

RYE—No receipts. Market nominal at 60c at depot.

BARLEY—Receipts, 72 bu; Market still dull; Sales [illegible] at 80c for No 2 do; [illegible] at 75c.

HIGHWINES—Receipts, 23 bbls. Market quiet and nominal at 20½@21c.

ALCOHOL—Dulled 1c. Manufacturers prices 21c per gallon.

POTATOES—Receipts 734 bu. Market now supplied with a fair demand for prime qualities, but little or none for common. Sales to-day were: 100 bu Wisconsin Mercers and Reds at 60c delivered; 100 also Mushroomkes at 70c delivered; 200 bu common rod, at 60c delivered.

PROVISIONS—Sales to-day were: 4,000 Hams in bulk at 9c; Mess Pork nominal at $16.50.

LARD—Nominal at 11c.

TALLOW—Nominal and in demand at 11c.

HIDES—Receipts, 24,300 lbs. Market active. Sales were: 10 Green Country Hides at 6½c; 24 Green Salted do at 8c; 73 do Chilf at 12c; 7 dry do at 19c; 10 do do at 18c; 34 Green Salted Kip at 10c; 84 Dry Flint Hides at 15c; 14 do at 17½c; 44 Green Pelts at 60@61.50.

BUTTER—Choice roll in good shipping demand. Sales were: 50 pkgs good roll at 18c, for St. Louis; 16 kegs common at 13@16c; choice table butter in demand at 20@22c.

EGGS—In good supply at 9@10c.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, $1.25 per doz; Dressed do, 80 per doz; Live Turkeys, 80 per lb; Dressed do, 10c.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, 1863@9½c; Unpared Peaches, 10@11½c; Pared Peaches, 16@18c.

CATTLE—Receipts, 192 head. Market entirely cleared out, with inquiry unsupplied for choice steers. Sales were:

24 head, averaging 1300 lbs. at		$4.75
15 " " 1250 "		4.50
12 " " 1227 "		4.35
14 " " 1200 "		4.25
13 " " 1100 "		4.00

HOGS—Receipts 1,173. Market firm with a good demand, and none left over. Sales were:

120 head averaging 192 lbs at		$5.00
75 " " 200 " at		5.00
75 " " 220 " at		5.00

LAMBS—In demand. Receipts to-day: 3,000 head. Sales: 1,000 at $1,000 shipping; 12,000 yoes. Receipts by Canal: 500,420 feet lumber; 122,550 shingles; 18,000 laths. Market quiet, with a good inquiry for cargoes. Sales were: cargo of scow, Northfield, from Canal Haven, sticks, at $6.50—cash; cargo of do do, Rodne, from Manitowoc, with shingles—on private terms.

Foreign Markets.

PER CANADA.] LIVERPOOL, March 26.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Breadstuff market was firm and quiet, but prices unchanged. Sales for the week: American flour very dull and difficult to sell at quotations, viz: Ohio $5.30@5.40; Wheat quiet and steady, viz: Southern Red 9s; White do 9s@9s 2d; Southern White 10s@10s 2d. Corn also dull, but prices unchanged. Sales to-day were: 5,000 bu prime Red Corn at 32s; 700 bu good do at 31s 6d; 3,000 bu mixed, 30s 6d; 1,000 bu do at 30s.

PROVISIONS—Sales to-day were: 1,000 Hams in bulk at 60s